

VOL. IX., NO. 6. APRIL 10, 1919.

PRICE TEN CENTS

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY

American Army in Germany



GERMAN CASTLE UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL.
AMERICAN SOLDIER VIEWING CASTLE AT COCHEM, NOW
HEADQUARTERS OF 4TH ARMY CORPS.

(© U. S. Official.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Appointed Director of Military Aeronautics, succeeding Major Gen. William L. Kenly.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



SERGEANT ALEN EGGERS. Awarded Congressional Medal for heroism in rescuing comrades.

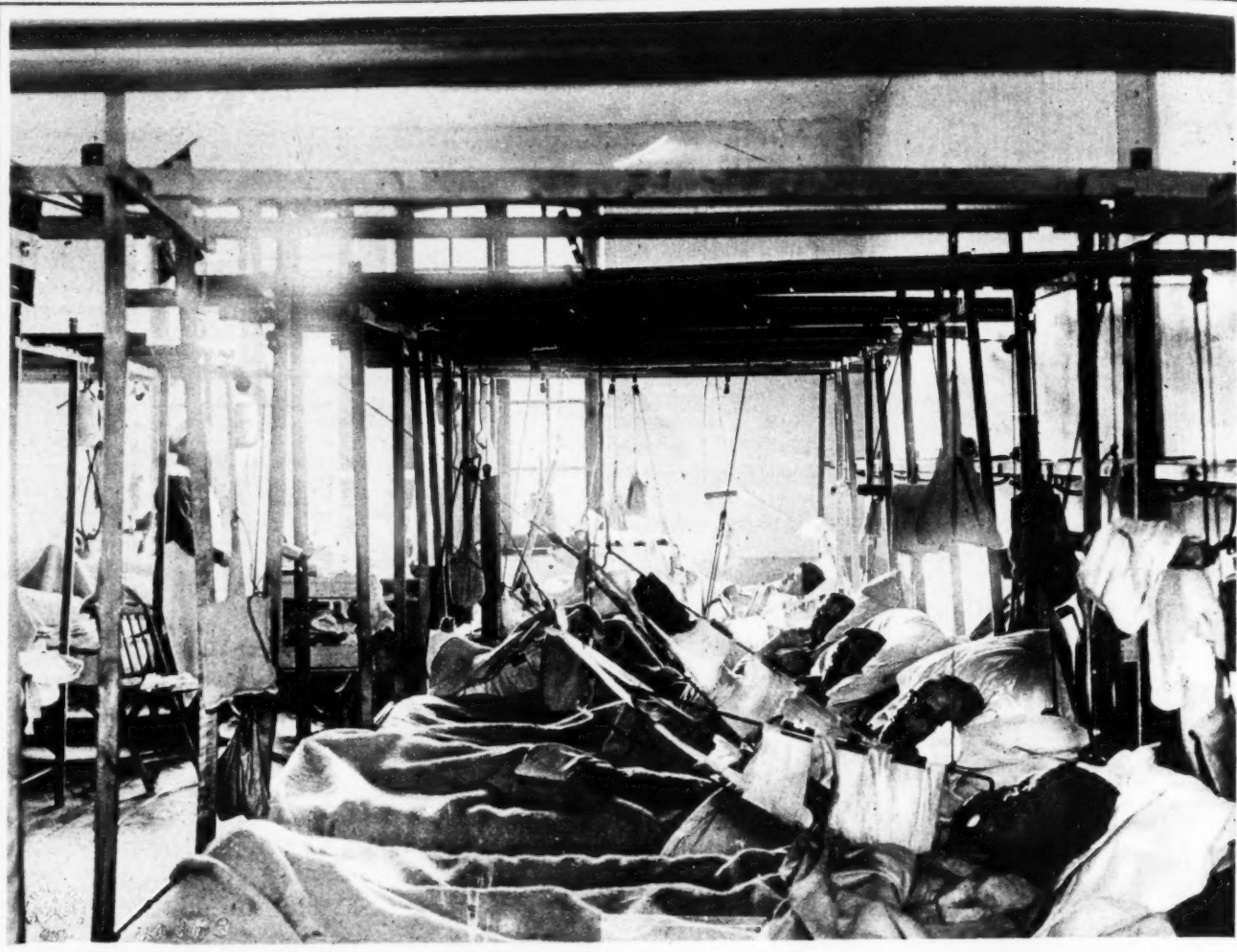


SERGEANT J. C. LATHAM. Given the Congressional Medal for courage in saving imperiled men.

TWO GALLANT AMERICANS.

The two Sergeants seen above were decorated with the Congressional Medal, the highest honor to which a soldier can aspire. The honor was conferred for breaking through a ring of German machine-gun nests near Le Catelet, France, Sept. 29, 1918, and rescuing an officer and four men. One of their comrades who participated in the rescue, Sergeant O'Shea, was killed.

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FRACTURE WARD OF EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO. 1 AT SEBASTAPOL, FRANCE

All the appliances of the most advanced surgery are in use in this hospital in the Meurthe and Moselle district of France. One of the most gratifying features of the war has been the efficiency of the medical and surgical corps. The percentage of preventable deaths has been smaller than in any other war in the history of the world. Miracles have been performed in the way of operations that previously would have been pronounced impossible.

(© U. S. Official.)

Buchungstabelle

Entlassungs-Ausweis.

Der

geboren am

wohnhaft in

wird infolge Demobilisierung als Bewohner des linken Rheinufers hiermit aus dem Heeresdienst entlassen.

Trier, den 18 November 1918.

Bezirkskommando II

Auf Befehl!

Bezirksfeldwebel.

DEMOBILIZATION CERTIFICATE OF GERMAN SOLDIER.

The soldier whom this concerns, a certain A. Schulz, was released from the German Army at the City of Treves, seven days after the armistice was declared.

(U. S. Official.)



ONLY SURVIVORS OF SECOND GRENADIER GUARDS.

The thirteen men shown above are all that are left of the original 2d Grenadier Guards who accompanied the British Expeditionary Force to France on the 12th of August, 1914. They are here seen back in Chelsea Barracks. Two have won the D. C. M. and four have been wounded.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, &C., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912, OF

Mid-Week Pictorial

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1919.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Adolph S. Ochs, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, &c., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act. of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Editor—George W. Ochs Oakes,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—George W. Ochs Oakes,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Business Manager—George W. Ochs Oakes,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

2. That the owners are:
Owner—The New York Times Company.
Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:
Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder,
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:
New York Trust Company, New York City; Trustee for The New York Times Co. Sinking Fund.
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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as Trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such Trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders, who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

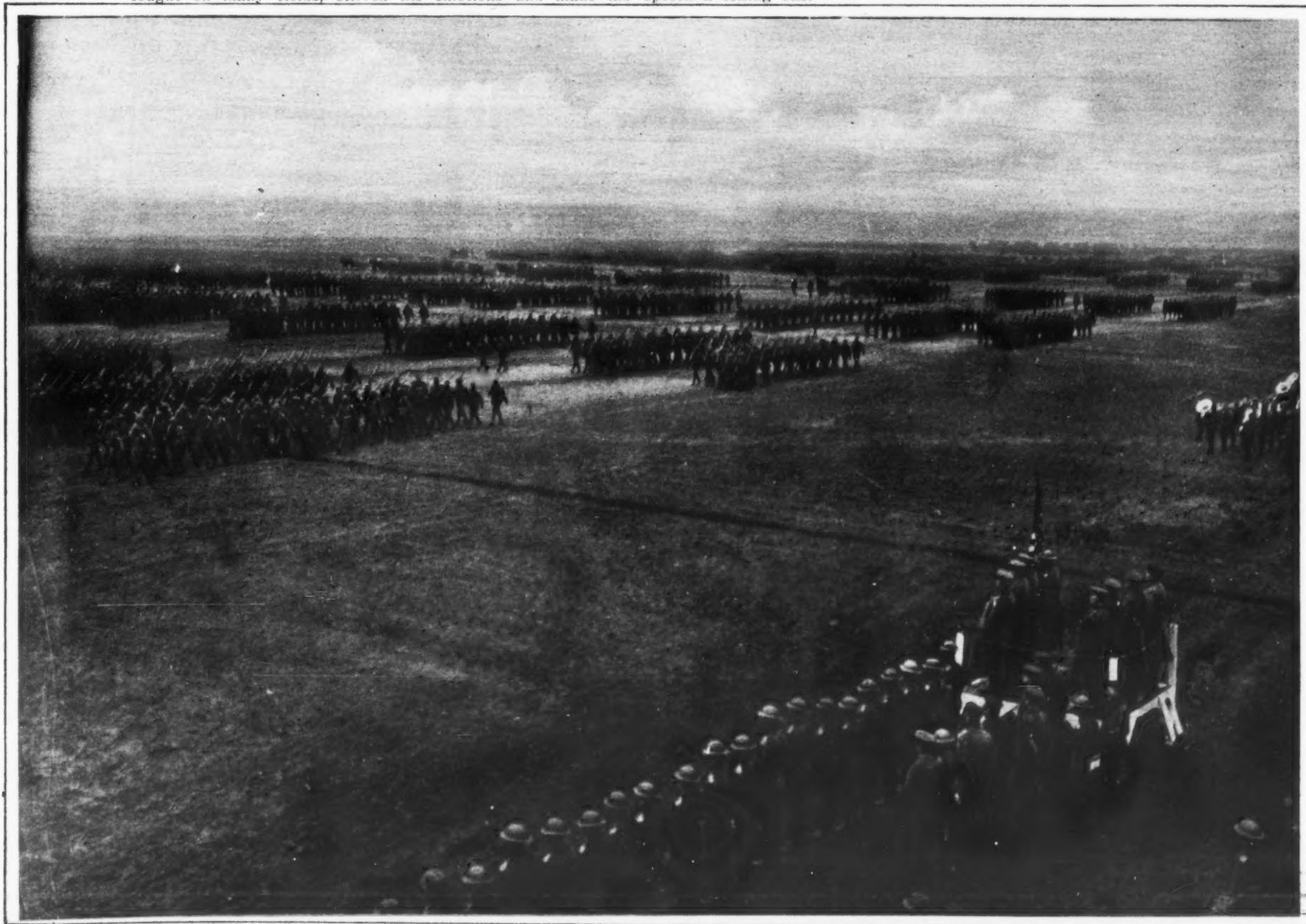
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1919.
[Seal.] Arnold Sanchez,
Notary Public, New York Co., No. 20; New York Register's No. 10,065. Commission expires March 30, 1920.



AMERICAN TROOPS REVIEWED ON GERMAN PLAIN

STIRRING ADDRESS BY GENERAL PERSHING TO SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION NEAR COBLENZ, GERMANY.

General Pershing on his recent visit to Coblenz March 14-18, reviewed the troops of the Army of Occupation and not only distributed decorations but made a speech that moved his hearers to enthusiastic applause. The General has been known as a man of action rather than words, and about all the world knew of him in the latter character was the eloquent sentence spoken when he laid a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette: "Lafayette, we are here." But his audience on the occasion of this visit to Coblenz, composed of the men who had so gallantly fought on many fields, stirred his emotions and made his speech a telling one.

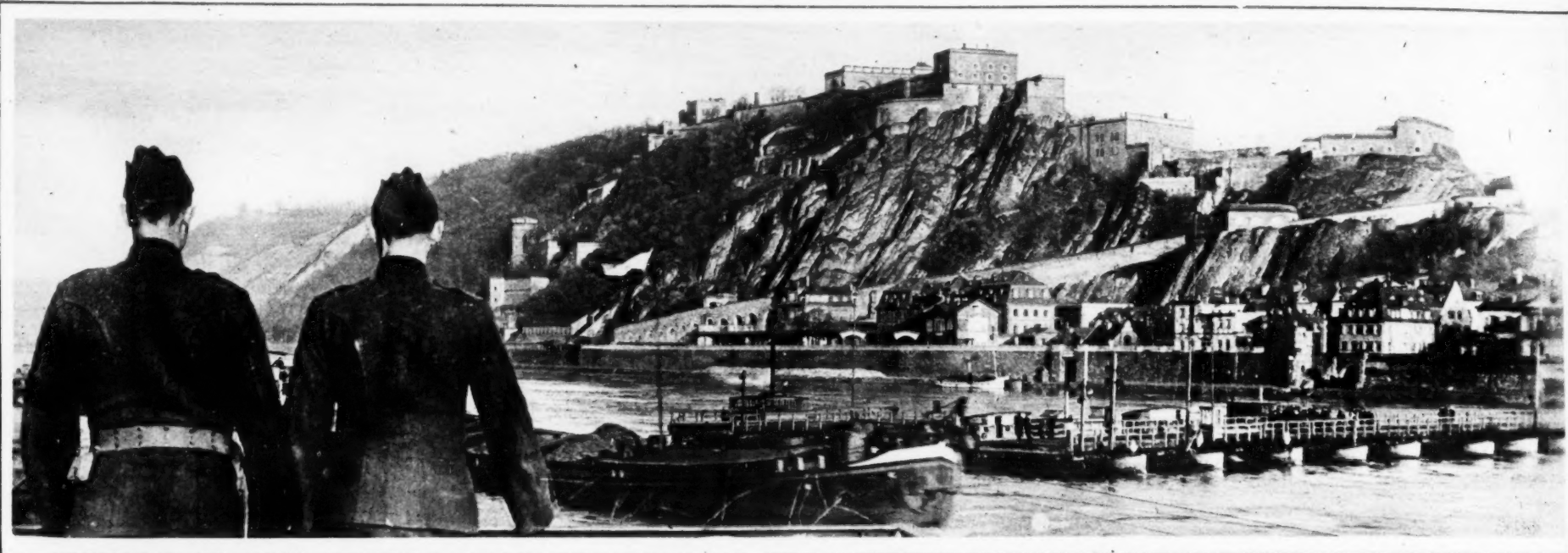


TROOPS OF THE 2D DIVISION MARCHING IN REVIEW BEFORE THEIR OFFICERS AND GENERAL PERSHING.

The Germans were excluded from witnessing this review, but it was felt afterward that it might have been good policy to let them see the soldierly qualities of the American Army that was holding possession of the Coblenz bridgehead. The day was a perfect one, warm and bright, and the Americans made such a showing that General Pershing declared that it made him happier than he had been at any time since the Germans surrendered.

(Photos © International Film Service.)

American Army of Occupation in the German Cities



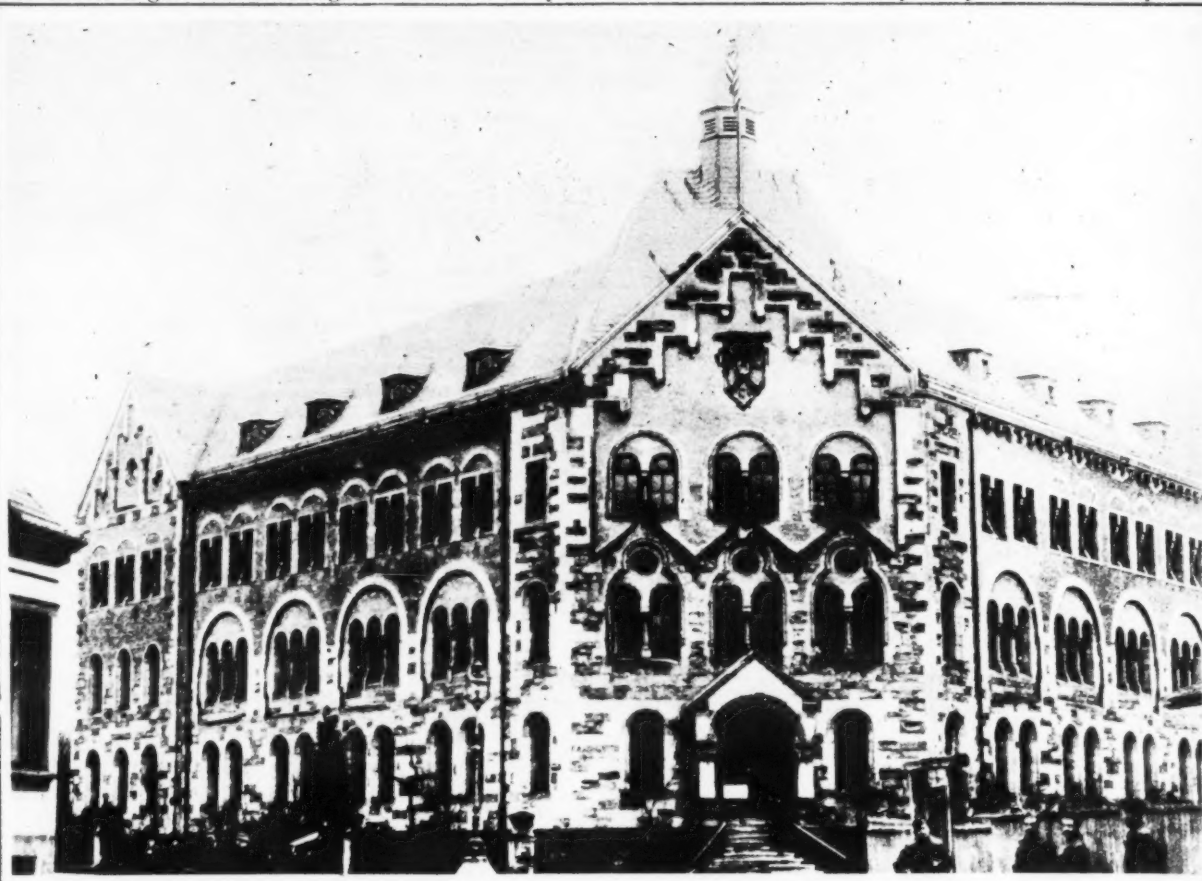
AMERICAN SOLDIERS LOOKING ACROSS THE RHINE AT THE FORTRESS-CROWNED PRECIPICE ON THE FURTHER SIDE.

The "Watch on the Rhine" is now being kept by the American Army of Occupation under General Joseph T. Dickman, whose headquarters have been established at Coblenz. At this point a pontoon bridge spans the stream, and in the picture it has just been opened to permit a river boat to pass through. The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, on the further side, is one of the most famous in Germany, and is capable of holding eight thousand men. There are cisterns that hold a supply of water sufficient to enable a garrison if besieged to hold out for years. The fortress is now occupied by American troops.



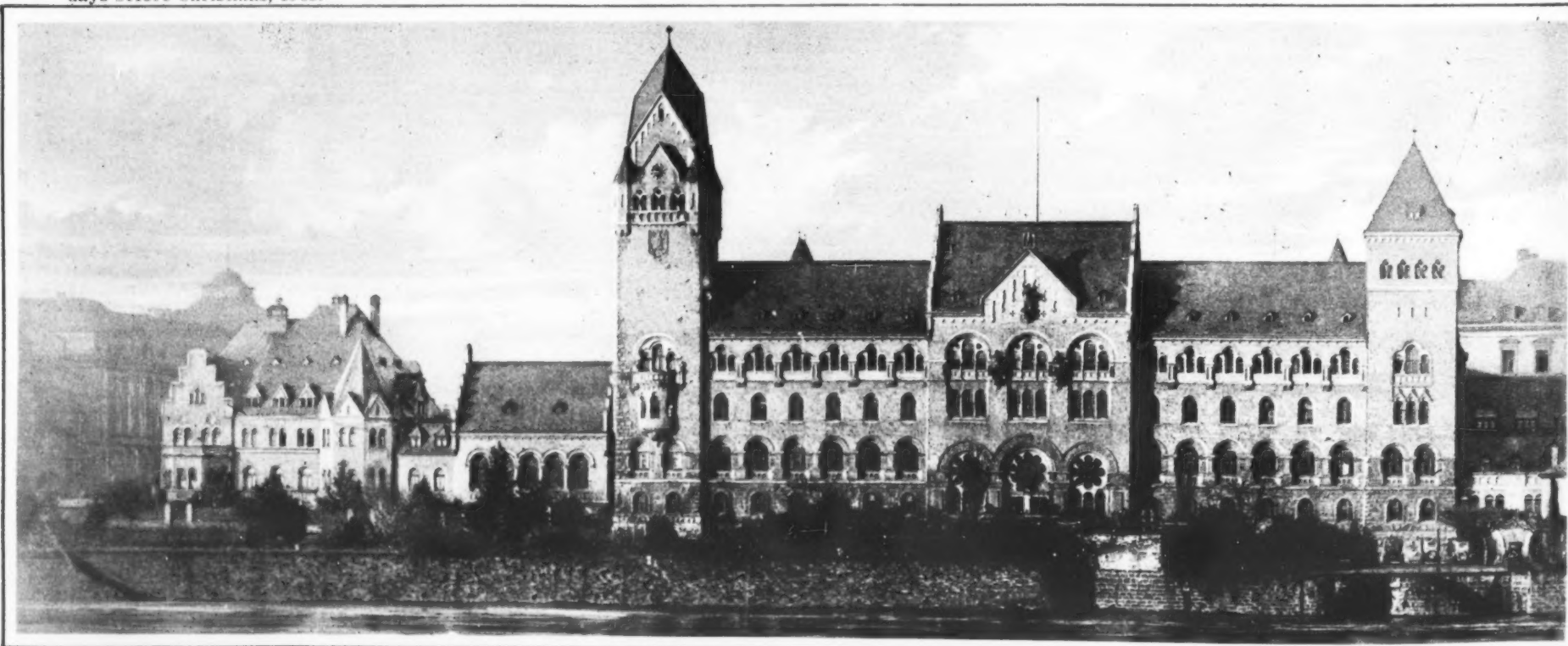
GENERAL PERSHING IN GERMANY.

The Commander in Chief of the American forces standing beside Major-Gen. F. L. Winn of the 89th Division at Kyllburg, Germany, three days before Christmas, 1918.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF THE 7TH ARMY CORPS AT TREVES.

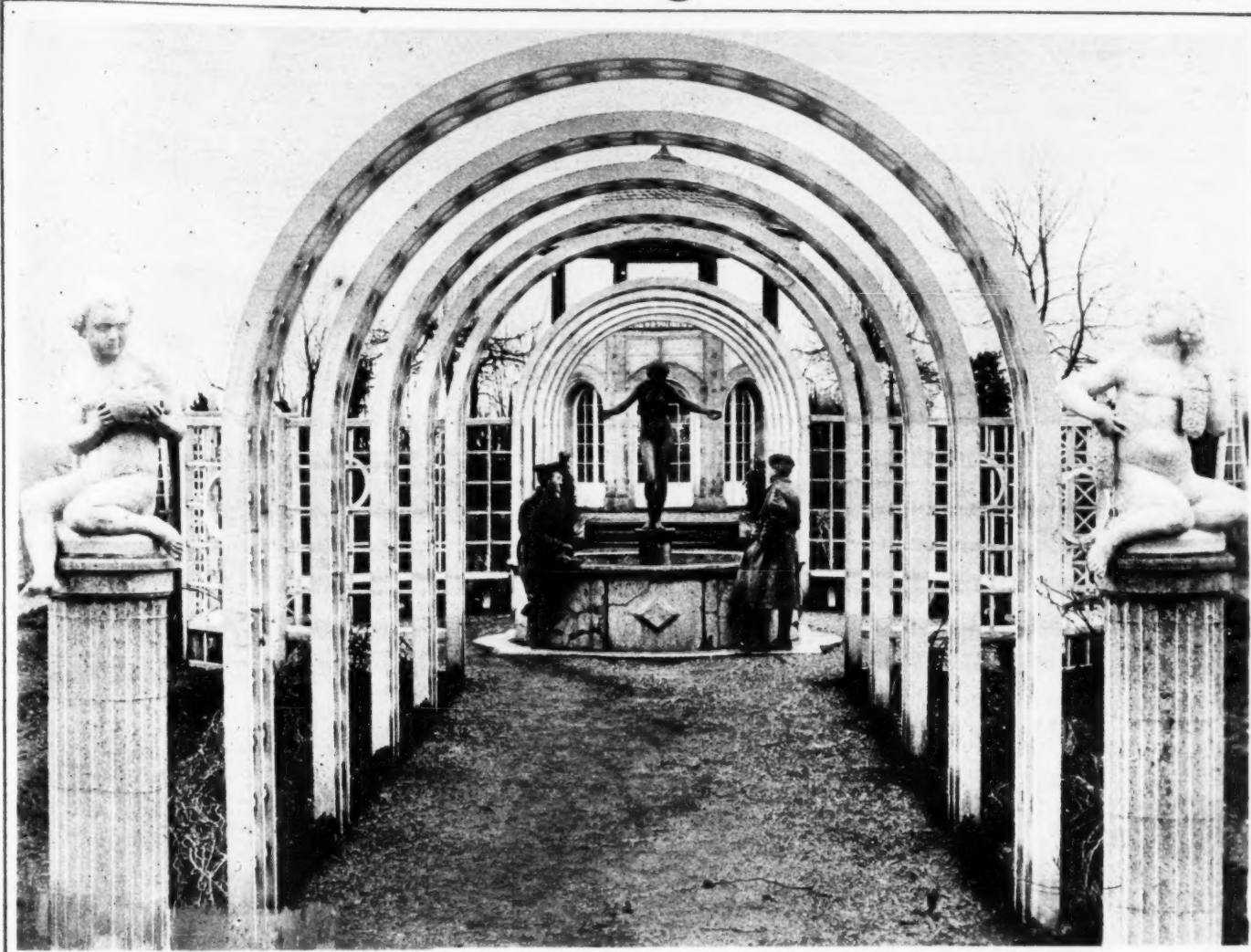
Treves was the first city of any size on German soil to be occupied by American troops. They entered it Dec. 1, 1918. The inhabitants received them in silence. Strict regulations were established, and there have been no unfortunate incidents during the period of occupation.



VIEW FROM EAST SIDE OF THE RHINE OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD AMERICAN ARMY AT COBLENZ, GERMANY.

The handsome and spacious building here seen is occupied by the leaders and staff of the Third American Army as headquarters. It was formerly known as the Royal Government Building, and housed both military and civilian employees of the German Empire. The American rule does not ignore the Civil Government, which is allowed to function as usual, though all its acts are subject to supervision, modification, or, if necessary, veto, by the Americans.

and Villages Bordering on the Historic River Rhine



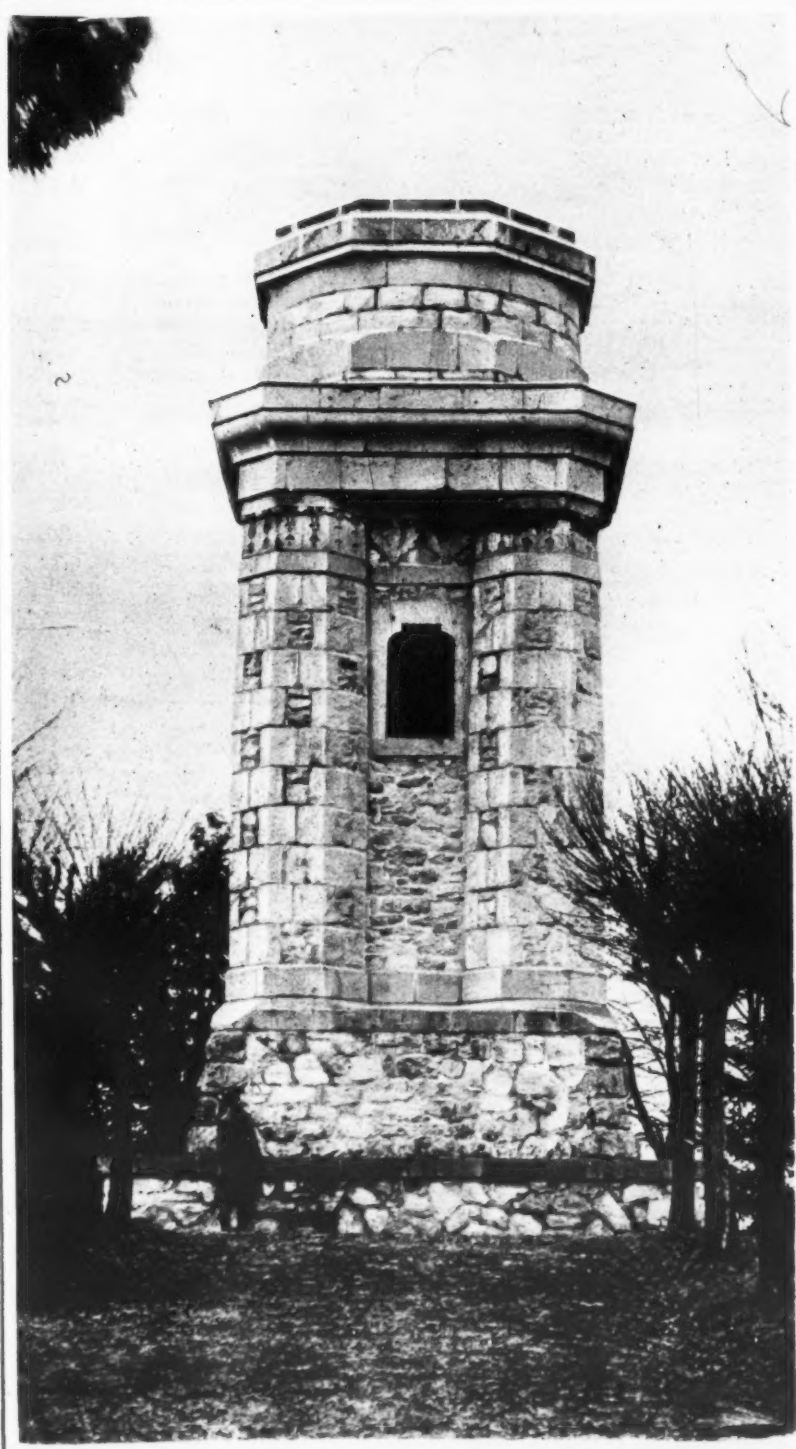
AMERICANS ON GERMAN SOIL.

COBLENZ, Germany, at one of the main crossings of the Rhine, is the headquarters of the American Army of Occupation. They have held it since the early days of December, 1918, and their rule, while firm, has been free from unnecessary harshness. The disorder that has been almost universal in all other parts of Germany has not been allowed in the occupied territory, although tentative efforts to that end have been made, only to be instantly and sharply suppressed.

General Pershing visited Coblenz on March 14 to inspect the Army of Occupation. He reviewed the 1st and 2d Divisions and presented large numbers of medals to members of the two first ranking divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces. Fifteen thousand men of all branches were drawn up in striking array while the Commander walked along their ranks, giving commendation and praise as he went. After inspecting the troops he bestowed Distinguished Service Crosses on eighty-three officers and men. On behalf of the French Nation, he decorated Major Gen. Lejeune, commanding the 2d Division, with the medal of a Commander of the Legion of Honor. This reward was given by France especially in recognition of the work of the division in freeing Rheims in the Fall of 1918. The health and morale of the army in the occupied zone remain excellent.

GROUNDS OF VILLA HENKEL

The building on this estate is used as headquarters of the 32d Division. It is in the town of Rengsdorf, Germany, and the owner of the house now lives in Duesseldorf. The Rosarium is here seen.



MEMORIAL ERECTED TO BISMARCK AT RENGSDORF.

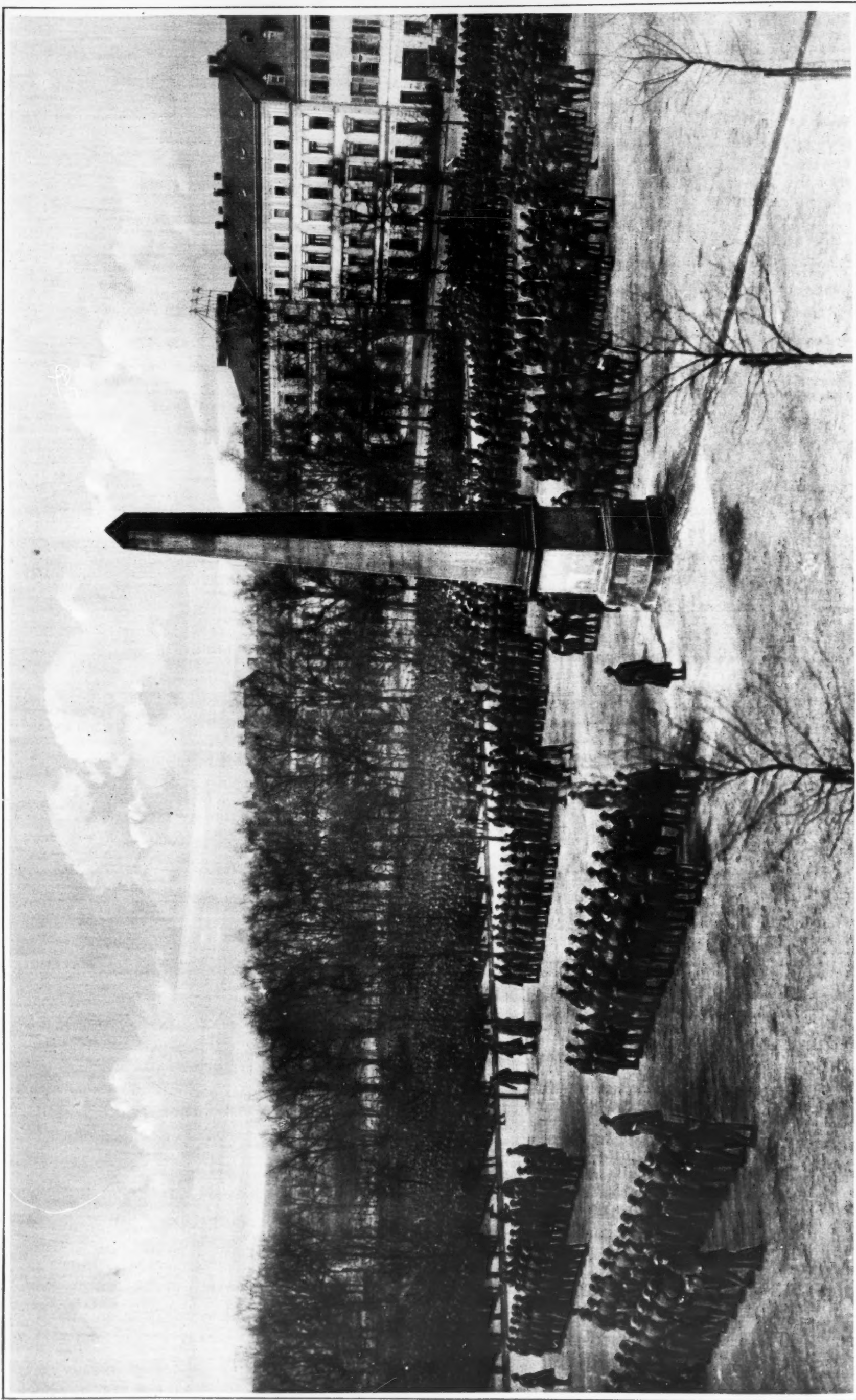
This structure was erected in honor of Prince Otto Bismarck, the real founder of the modern German Empire. It is one of the ironies of fate that the monument is now in possession of a power that has helped to cause that empire's downfall.



KAISER OAK AT RENGSDORF, NOW WITHERED AND FALLEN AWAY.

This monument is erected on the site where once stood an oak which was planted by the Rengsdorf Society March 22, 1871, "in remembrance of the great deeds of the German Army under the leadership of his Majesty Kaiser and King William I., in the years 1870-71." The oak itself has long since vanished. (Photos by U. S. Official.)

Inspection of American Troops Before Palace of Former German Emperor

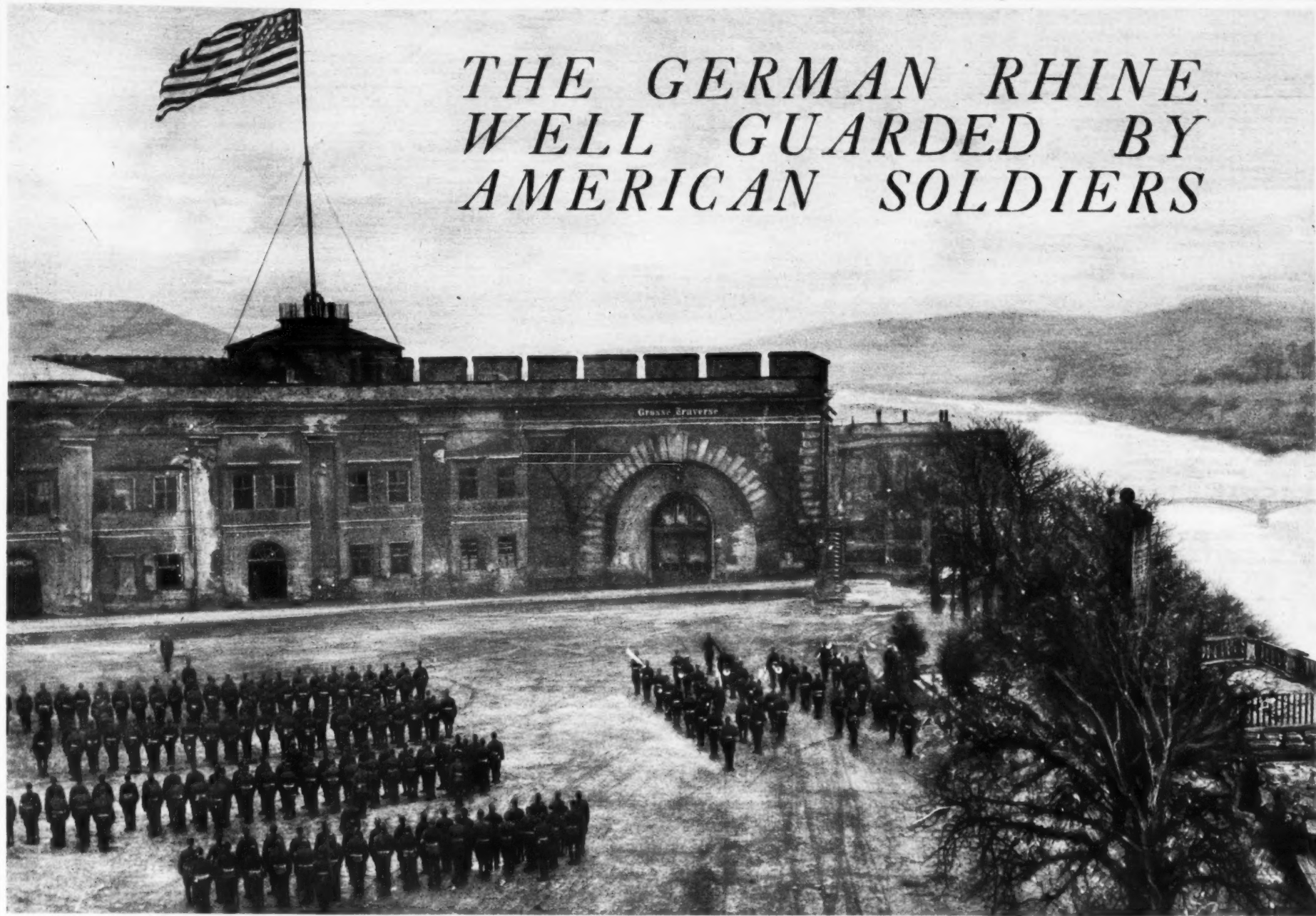


THE GREAT SQUARE AT COBLENZ WHICH THE ROYAL PALACE FACES FILLED WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS AWAITING INSPECTION BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The visit of General Pershing to Coblenz, Germany, in March, was made the occasion of a great inspection and review of the Army of Occupation. The spacious square in front of the palace where the ex-Kaiser often used to stay for considerable periods was packed with troops drawn up for the inspection of the Commander in Chief. The monument seen in the foreground is one that was erected to commemorate the victories of the German arms in previous wars. The mutability of human affairs has seldom received a more ironic illustration. The appearance of the troops drawn up in perfect alignment was very impressive and met with the warmest approval of the distinguished visitor. General Pershing passed along the lines, frequently stopping to speak to individual soldiers and showing special interest in the men wearing wound stripes.

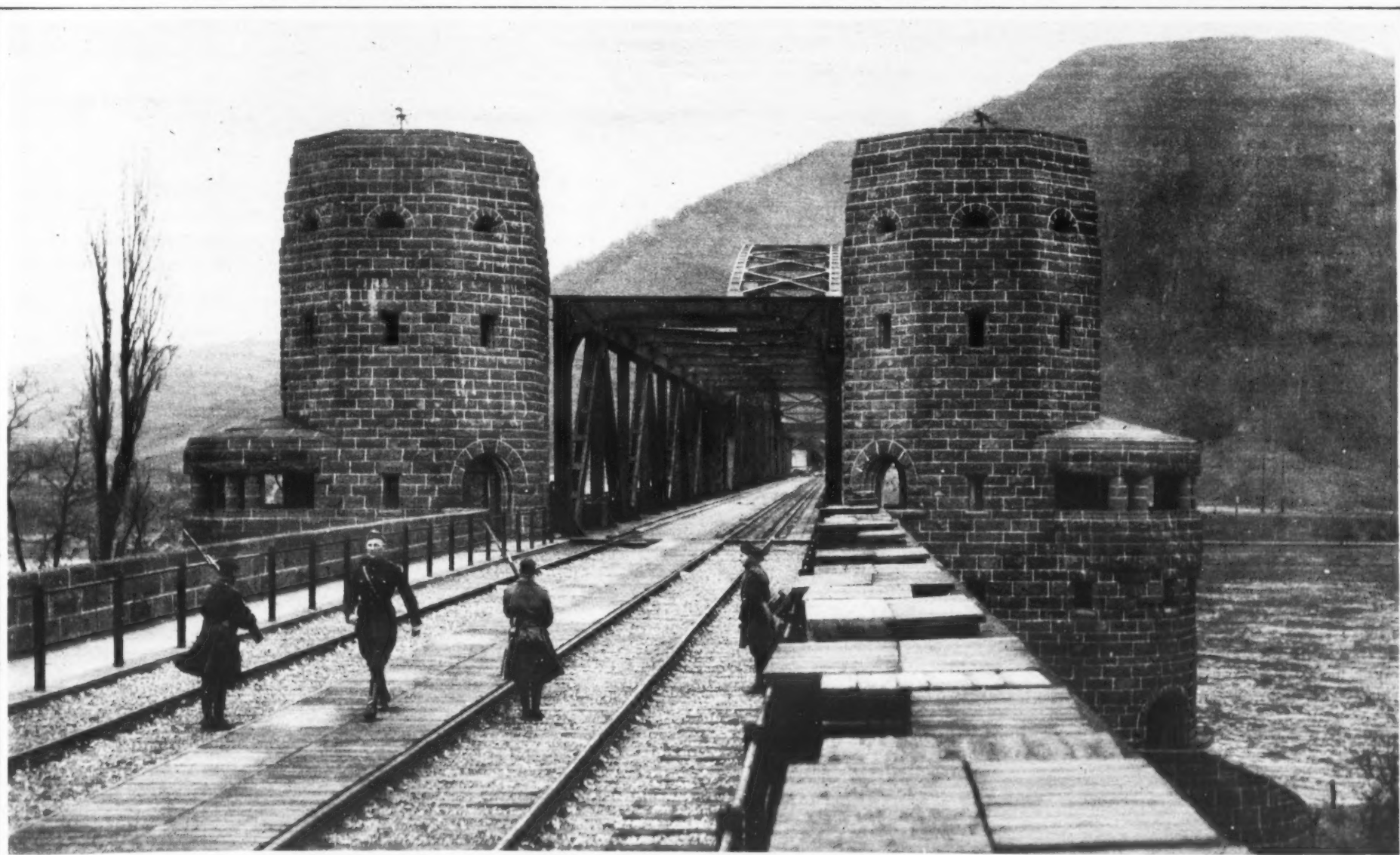
(© International Film Service.)

THE GERMAN RHINE WELL GUARDED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS



STARS AND STRIPES BEING RAISED OVER THE MOST FORMIDABLE GERMAN FORTRESS ON THE RHINE BANK.

On Dec. 16, 1918, the American flag was hoisted over the powerful fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, where the German standard had floated undisturbed for a hundred years. The fortress stands on a steep cliff at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle Rivers at Coblenz, and commands a wide stretch of the surrounding country. It is capable of accommodating 100,000 men, while the magazines are large enough to contain provisions for 8,000 men for ten years. Under its protection Coblenz was the most secure place in Prussia. The American troops are now using the fortress as a barracks.



AMERICAN SENTRIES GUARDING THE MASSIVE LUDENDORF BRIDGE IN GERMAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

Every important crossing of the Rhine is guarded with especial care because of its importance from a military point of view and because of the Spartacan influences that might seek to blow up the bridge in the promotion of disorder. Emissaries have already been discovered as active in Coblenz, and have been summarily dealt with by the American authorities. Eighteen agitators who had arrived in the city to foment strikes were promptly landed in jail, and warning was issued that nothing of the kind in the future would be tolerated.

(Photos © International Film Service.)

Colors of Favorite New York Regiment That Have Never Been Lowered In Defeat



STANDARD BEARERS OF THE "FIGHTING 69TH" PROUDLY EXHIBITING THEIR REGIMENTAL COLORS.

The old 69th Regiment of New York, now the 165th American Infantry Regiment and incorporated in the famous "Rainbow" Division, was recently reviewed by General Pershing when the American Commander in Chief made a farewell visit to the division at its station in the town of Remagen on the Rhine, twenty-three miles northeast of Coblenz. Their colors have been torn in battle and beaten upon by storm, but have never been stained by defeat. Color guard, left to right, are Private John McKenna, Sergeant John Curtin, Sergeant Burr Finkel, and Private James Quinn, former color guard, was killed in action.

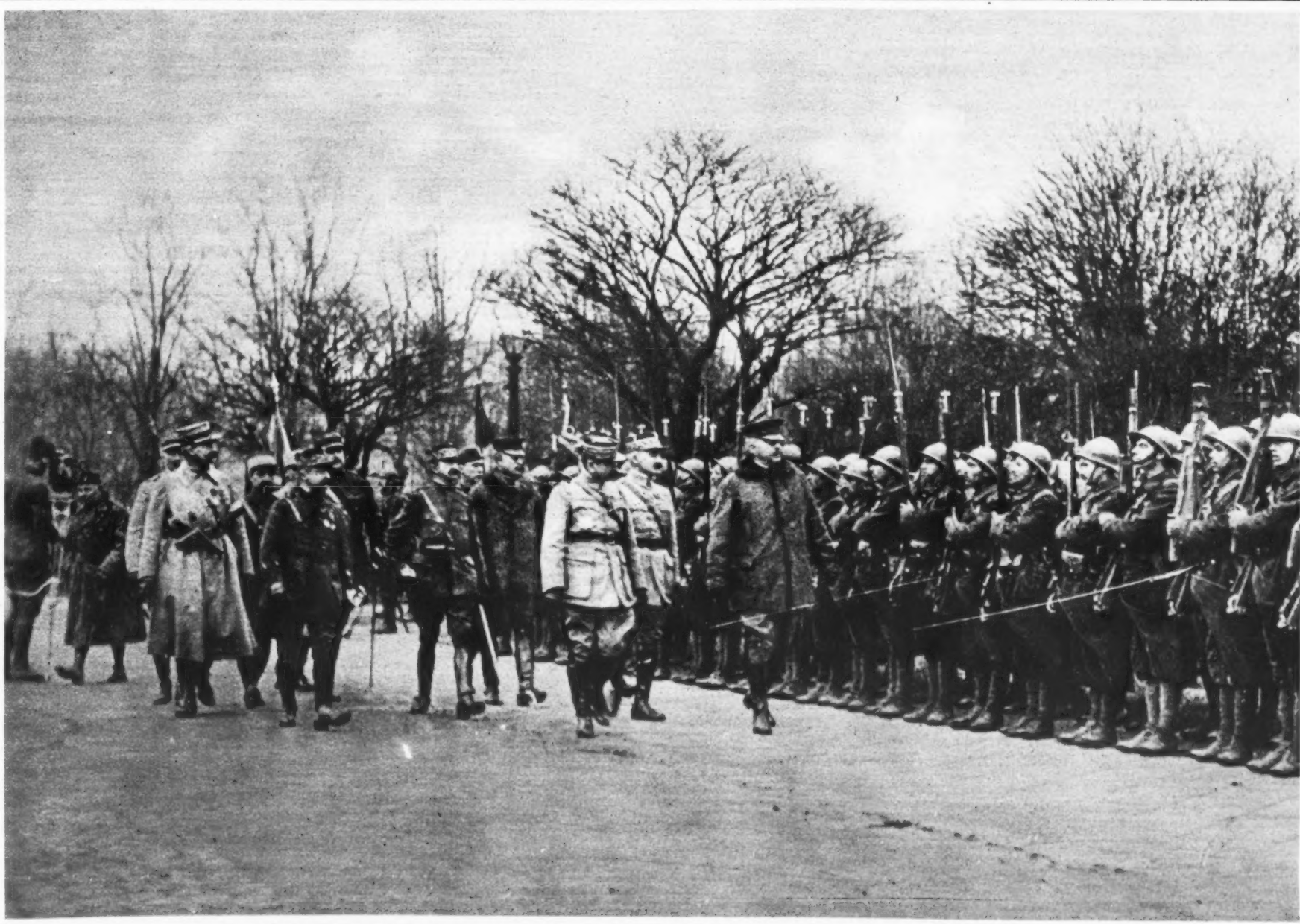
(© International Film Service.)

American Troops in Luxemburg and On German Soil



PRESENTATION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF 5TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBURG.

Thirty-five officers and men of the 5th Division are here seen drawn up to receive the Distinguished Service Cross from the hands of Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely. Luxemburg was entered by American troops soon after the armistice was signed. It was then held by the French for a time, but was taken over again by part of the American Army of Occupation on Feb. 18. A few hours after the American officials took charge word was brought that a revolution was about to start. The American commander sent forth word that there must be no mobs, no riots, and no bloodshed. Otherwise the Luxemburgers might revolt to their hearts' content. There was no revolt.



GENERAL DICKMAN AND GENERAL MANGIN, THE FRENCH COMMANDER AT MAYENCE, REVIEWING AMERICANS.

The ceremony shown above occurred on Dec. 20, 1918, in the course of a visit paid by General Mangin, one of the most famous leaders in the French Army, to General Joseph T. Dickman, in command of the American Army of Occupation, with headquarters at Coblenz. There has been a very gratifying harmony of action between the two allied Generals and the men under their control. Both are managing affairs in their respective spheres of occupation with good judgment and the minimum of friction. It is reported that General Mangin has been chosen to command the forces on the eastern front with a special view to repressing the disorders in Hungary. (Photos by U. S. Official.)

American Soldiers On German Soil Keep Up Their



ARTILLERY AND TANK UNITS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION AT PRACTICE IN GERMAN FIELDS.

The soldiers of the Third Army who are holding the Coblenz bridgehead are not simply marking time pending their discharge and return to their country. Nothing is more demoralizing than idleness for a garrison. The men realize this as well as their officers and welcome the practice that keeps them in trim and from brooding and homesickness. Not only drill goes on, but sometimes manoeuvres on an extensive scale. The 18th Field Artillery, which handled the 155-centimeter guns at the battles of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne, are here shown at the target range at Maria Laack, Germany. Tank crews also are putting their formidable weapons through their paces, and the whole scene is full of military activity.



TRACTORS DRAWING ARTILLERY ON THEIR WAY TO MILITARY MANOEUVRES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A GERMAN TOWN.

The day of the horse has gone by to a large extent in matters connected with military service. Only in the cavalry does he retain some of his old importance, and even here his days seem to be numbered, for fast armored motor cars are less vulnerable to bullets and do vastly more service. For drawing heavy loads, such as artillery pieces, tractor machines like those above are used almost universally. The American Army is exceptionally well supplied with vehicles of this type, and the men have ample time to keep them in effective condition.

(Photos © International Film Service)

Military Training, Though Recreation Is Not Neglected



UNITED STATES ARMY HORSE SHOW HELD AT MONTABAUER, GERMANY, IN WHICH THERE WAS SPIRITED COMPETITION.

The theory of "all work and no play" is frowned upon in the American Army, where the importance of keeping the men in good spirits is a cardinal doctrine of faith. An illustration of this is shown above, where the teams of the different companies of the forces at Montabaur competed for prizes offered to the best looking and most carefully groomed teams. Mules as well as horses were exhibited, and it goes without saying that nothing was spared in their grooming. The rivalry, while good-natured, was very keen, and the soldiers turned out in force to cheer the exhibits of their respective companies. The Stars and Stripes are flying over the judges' stand, before which each driver passed in turn.

(© International Film Service.)



HEADQUARTERS COMPANY OF THE 39TH INFANTRY OF 4TH DIVISION MARCHING THROUGH KAISERSECH.

Scenes of this character have become common in the parts of Germany occupied by American troops. The children looking on are always interested, and their elders, while silent as they watch the troops go by, make no hostile demonstration. The men are in full marching equipment and they are kept ready for any emergency. Although actual fighting has ceased, there is no guarantee that, under certain circumstances, it may not be renewed, and the American authorities are prepared for anything that may come. Their theory arching. Behind the town rises a steep height crowned with a ruined castle.

(© U. S. Official.)

Battle Scenes Drawn by Artist Commissio



BOMBARDMENT FROM SKY.

The air raid here pictured took place at Fere-en-Tardenois, France. Those exposed to it are rushing for shelter.



CONGESTED ROAD NEAR MONT ST. PERE, WITH GERMAN PRISONERS UNDER GUARD PASSING CONVOY.

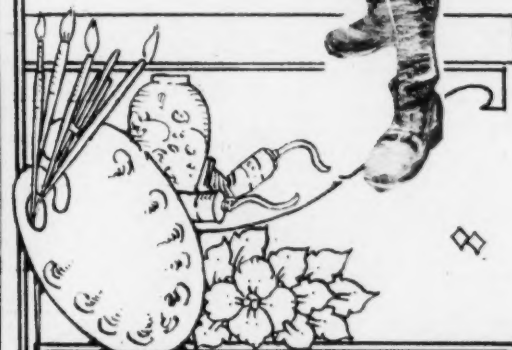
(Drawings by Captain George Harding. © U. S. Official.)

TAKING GERMAN PR

A pleasant task, because victory, was the rounding up of the Germans and sending them to the rear.

THE pictures here shown are drawings by an American artist, Captain George Harding, who was sent with other artists to the front by the United States Government to sketch notable happenings in the zone. They were assigned to regular army officers and were given a free hand in the selection of subjects, modified, of course, by the needs of the military situation. The pictures belong to the Government, and are published as may seem desirable. The work thus far done is exceptional, and in the drawings here shown the artist has caught the very heart of the battle.

Commissioned by United States Government



INFANTRY AND TANK ATTACK.
American infantry advancing with the tanks in a strong assault on fortified position near Essey Sept. 17, 1918.

GERMAN PRISONERS.
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AMERICAN GUNFIRE OPENING UP IN THE EARLY MORNING IN THE OFFENSIVE NEAR VERDUN.
An excellent impression of the smoke and roar of an artillery duel is conveyed by this drawing of batteries in action.

Ruined Church In Town Captured by Americans



SHATTERED TOWER OF CHURCH AT HOOGLEDE, BELGIUM, WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS TOOK PART IN CAPTURING.
The debris in front of this church and the wrecked condition of the tower bear witness to the fierceness of the fighting that occurred there Oct. 2, 1918, when American troops which had been brigaded with the French forces drove out the Germans, who had held it for four years, and took possession of the town. From that time on the progress of the allied troops in driving the Germans out of Belgium went on with little more than rearguard actions on the part of the enemy, whose chief attention at the time was centred upon the effort to prevent the First American Army from clearing the Argonne Forest.

(© U. S. Official.)

Last Days of American Drive

PERHAPS the hardest task in the war was assigned to the American First Army when they were told to clear the Argonne Forest, and, having done that, to cut the Longuyon-Mezieres railway line. The importance of this lay in the fact that this line was the main artery of supply for the German armies, and if it were captured the German troops would be bottled up with no outlet except the gateway of Liege. The Germans realized the importance of holding the Americans and brought up their crack divisions for that purpose. But the Americans were not to be held, and swept on to Sedan, capturing, among other places, Thelonne, the village shown in the pictures on this page.



GRATITUDE OF LIBERATED.

Members of the 16th Infantry, First Division, are being thanked by one of the women of Thelonne, after the Americans had driven out the German occupying forces.



AMERICANS UNDER GUNFIRE.

Men of the Second Brigade, First American Division, rushing through the streets of Thelonne, France, under heavy machine-gun fire by the enemy.



THELONNE, FRANCE, FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

At no time in the war was the fighting harder than in the last two weeks, for the Germans were trying with the fury of desperation to hold the Americans in check. Both the First and Second American Armies participated in the fighting, and American valor has seldom if ever had a finer illustration. Every foot of ground was bitterly contested, and advances were made at heavy cost. Some of the hardest conflicts were waged about the village of Thelonne, a back street of which is here shown as advance troops of the 16th Infantry are entering. It was captured on Nov. 7, four days before the armistice was signed.

(© U. S. Official.)

German East African Commander Hailed in Berlin



GREETING ACCORDED IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL TO VON LETTOW VORBECK ON HIS RETURN FROM EAST AFRICA.

One of the most stirring and interesting phases of the war, though a minor one, was the long resistance offered to the allied forces in East Africa by General von Lettow Vorbeck. The fighting was mostly of a guerrilla character and centred mainly on the attempts of the British forces to bring the Germans to a decisive engagement. This was defeated, however, by the character of the country and the long distances that had to be traversed. The Germans cleared the country of supplies as they fled, thus making the commissary problem more difficult for the pursuers. Von Lettow Vorbeck was made a popular hero on his return to Berlin, and the parade here seen, at the head of which he is riding, was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

(Photos © International Film Service.)



RETURNING SOLDIERS FROM EAST AFRICA MARCHING THROUGH UNTER DEN LINDEN, DECORATED WITH FLOWERS.

The long resistance made by the East African German forces was regarded as a virtual victory and celebrated as such.

WHILE the attention of the world was chiefly centred on the battles on the western front, events were going on in Africa that made up in romantic interest what they lacked in real importance. Most of the German colonies were taken possession of

in the early stages of the war, but East Africa held out with a persistence that aroused at once the exasperation and admiration of the allied forces who were trying in vain to corral their agile enemies. Von Lettow Vorbeck, the German commander, traveled light, as

his artillery was very meagre, consisting of two field guns and about thirty-five machine guns, and his forces consisted chiefly of natives who knew every foot of the country. Not until Nov. 14, 1918, three days after the armistice was signed, did he surrender

with three hundred German soldiers and a thousand natives. His arrival in Berlin was the occasion of a great parade in his honor. In the excitement nearly a riot was precipitated by the sight of American representatives on the balcony of a hotel, but nothing serious resulted.

Raising New Troops and Deporting Aliens



KING GEORGE INSPECTING ONE OF HIS BATTALIONS OF YOUNG SOLDIERS DRAWN UP FOR REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

Although Great Britain has lost heavily in the war, she still has a large quantity of young men from which to recruit new armies, and a battalion of them is here shown being reviewed by the King. Some of these are destined to cross the Channel and relieve some of the veterans who for years have borne the stress of war. While the United States has rapidly demobilized its forces both at home and abroad, England has adopted the plan of giving her soldiers extended furloughs, which leaves them still liable to be called to the colors. The speech of Winston Churchill in the House of Commons revealed how the Egyptian, Russian, and German situations necessitated keeping the armies intact.



ENEMY ALIENS, WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED IN ENGLAND, LEAVING ALEXANDRA PALACE ON WAY TO GERMANY.

When the war broke out England, in common with other allied countries, was surprised and alarmed to find out how many alien enemies in the country were actively engaged in furthering the cause of Germany, not only by spreading propaganda and acting as spies for the Wilhelmstrasse, but by active effort to destroy munition works and cripple the transport of troops to the Continent. She solved the problem by prompt and extensive internment of all aliens who were giving aid and comfort to Germany. Now that hostilities have ceased, she is sending the interned aliens back to Germany. Eight hundred are in the procession here shown moving to the docks under guard.

(© International Film Service.)

The "Hermit Kingdom" of Korea Whose Inhabitants Are



STREET SCENE IN THE KOREAN CAPITAL.

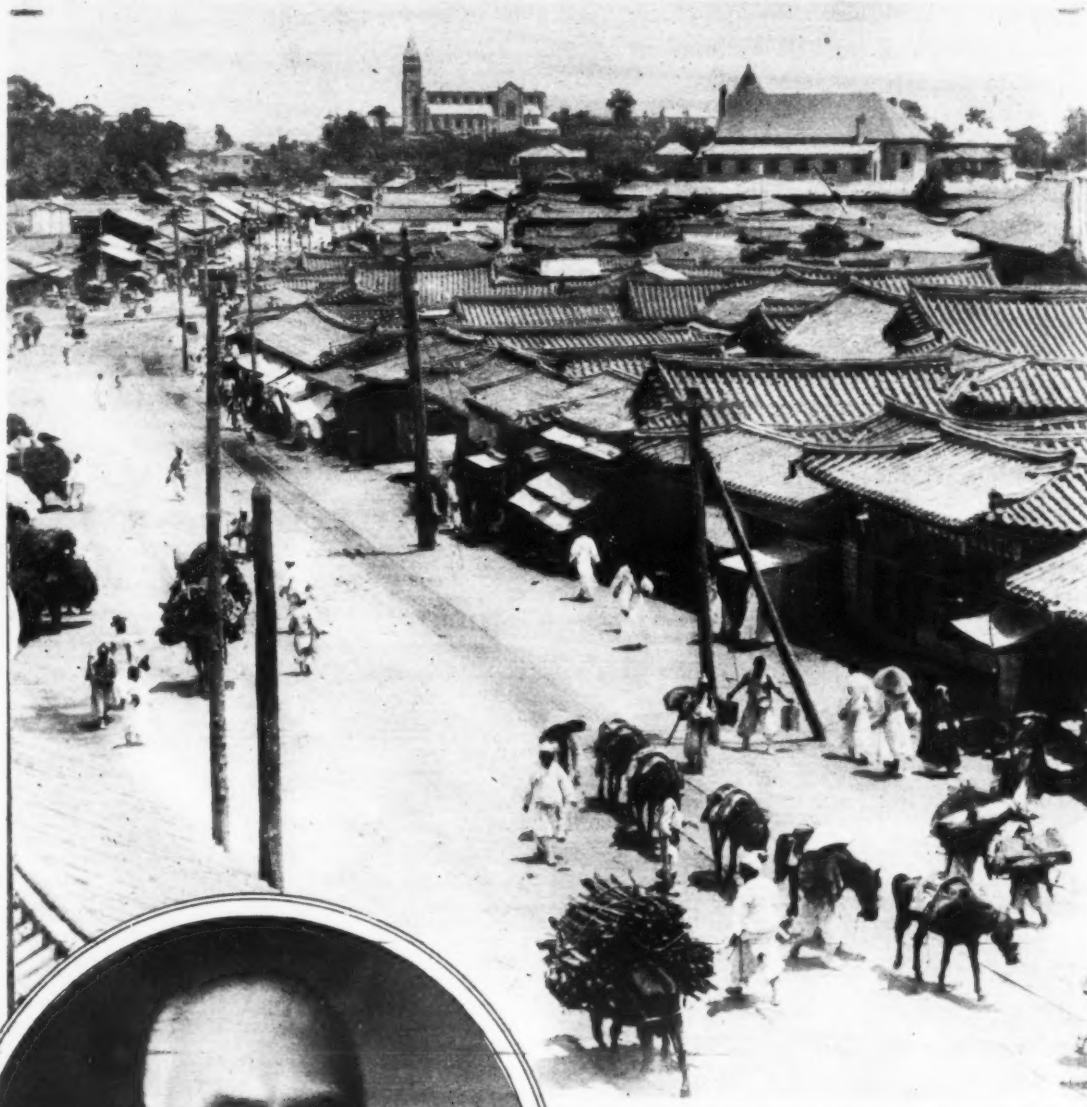
Korea has perhaps been less in the world's eye than any nation of equal size and importance. It was only the protectorate by Japan that brought it to public attention. Seoul, the capital, is conforming somewhat to modern ideas, as is shown by this modern trolley car.



KOREAN PRINCE KON, HEIR TO THRONE.

The young Prince is here seen commanding his company, the men of which are armed and equipped in modern military style. He is reported to have become engaged to a Japanese Princess.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



SEOUL, KOREA'S QUIANT CAPITAL.

View from the South Gate looking northeast over the picturesque City of Seoul, which is many thousands of years old.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



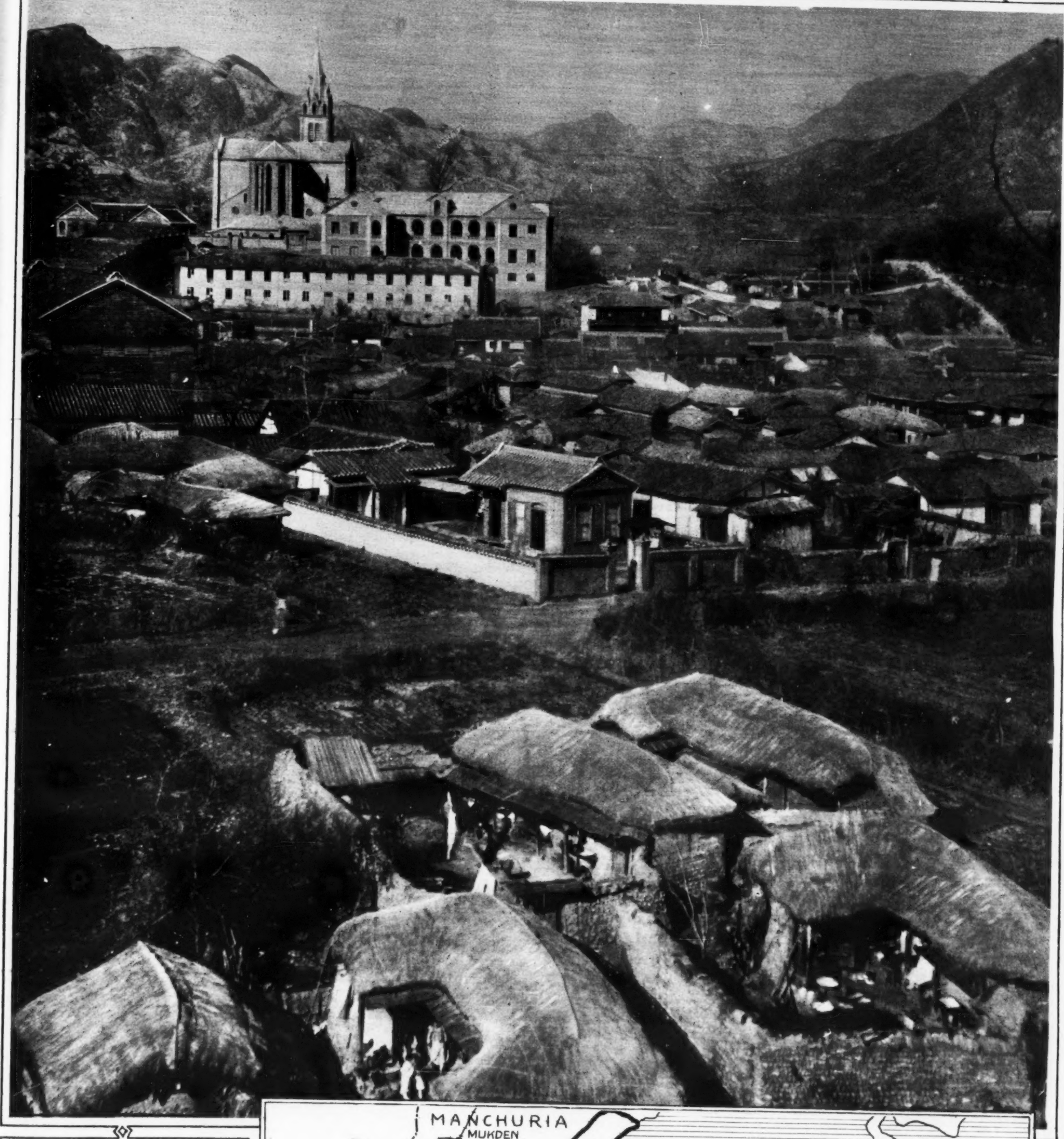
JAPANESE GOVERNOR OF KOREA.

Marshal Viscount Y. Hasegawa is the Governor General of the Korean Peninsula, which at present is in the throes of what may prove to be a serious revolution.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

THE restlessness that is worldwide has made itself felt in Korea, which until recently was known as the "Hermit Kingdom," because of its aloofness from the general currents of the world's life. Korea was the principal reason for which Japan went to war with Russia, the former claiming that the latter was threatening the independence of Korea and prejudicing Japan's interests in that peninsula. After that war Japan exercised a protectorate over Korea that eventually amounted to a practical absorption of the Government. A nationalist movement has sprung up with the slogan of "Korea for the Koreans," and there have been serious riots in various parts of the country in which many have been killed. A Korean delegate has been selected to present the nation's claims to the Peace Congress. It is claimed that free speech and a free press are prohibited, and that Japan's rule has been arbitrary and oppressive. This is denied by the latter.

Seeking to Free Themselves from Domination by Japan



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF SEOUL.

Seoul, the capital of Korea, is situated on the River Han, about twenty-five miles from Chemulpo, which is its seaport. The town has a population of about 200,000. It is surrounded with a partially ruined wall with eight gates. Most of the buildings are low one-story affairs, with thatched roofs. The commercial interests are not considerable.

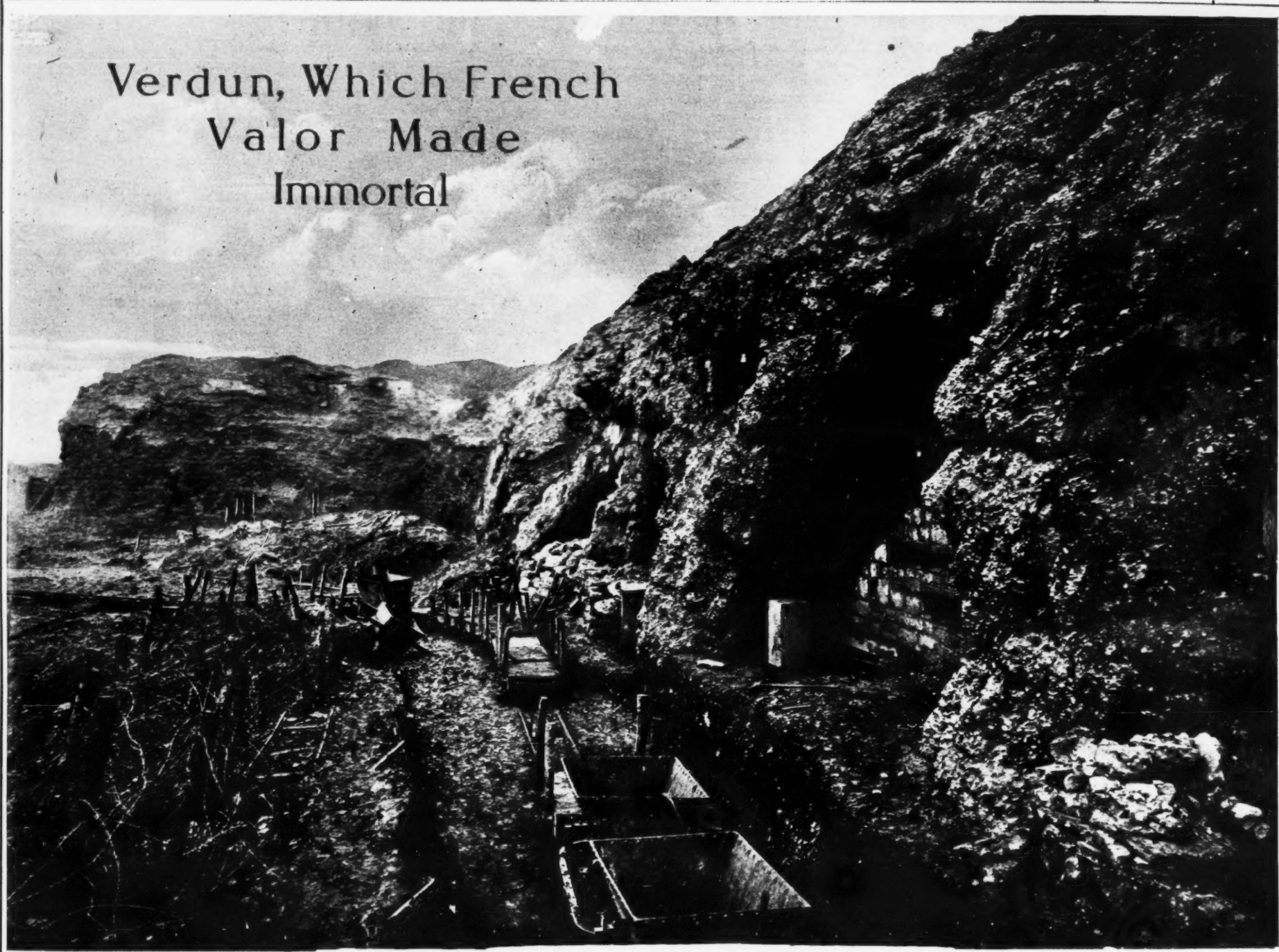
(© Keystone View Co.)

MAP OF KOREA AND JAPAN.

The map shows the relation of Korea to its most powerful neighbors, China and Japan. While it is joined to China by land, jutting out into the sea as a peninsula, it is only separated by a narrow strait from Japan, of which it has become practically a province. The map also shows Kiao-Chau, about the disposition of which serious differences exist between China and Japan.



Verdun, Which French Valor Made Immortal



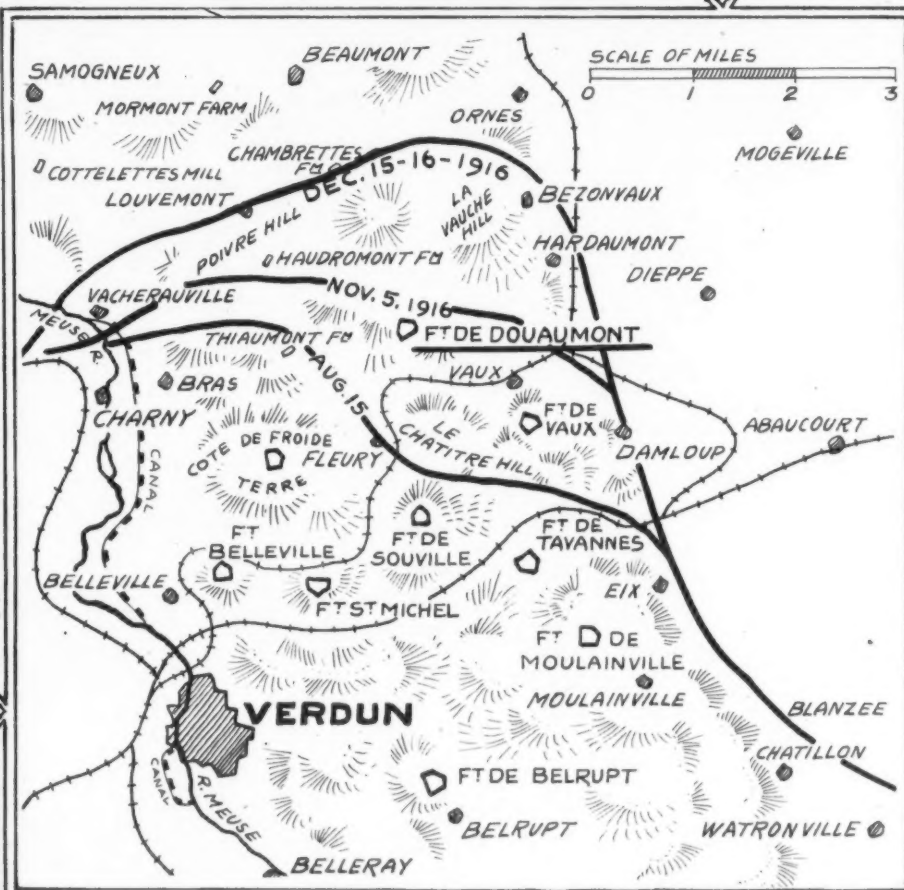
ENTRANCE TO THE FORT OF DOUAUMONT AT VERDUN.

The Fort of Douaumont, by its association in the French mind with the heroic defense of Verdun, will be a place of pilgrimage for years to come. It was here that the splendid courage of the French received one of its finest illustrations. The fort is now little more than a mass of debris.



CONCRETE WALL REINFORCED BY STEEL RODS.

The heavy masonry that formed part of the walls of Douaumont was made doubly strong by steel rods that were imbedded in the concrete. How powerless even that was to resist the power of modern artillery is shown by this battered wall with the twisted rods of steel from which masonry has been torn.



MAP OF VERDUN AND DEFENDING FORTS ABOUT IT.

The outstanding military event of 1916 was the terrific attack upon Verdun by Germans and the heroic and successful defense made by the French. The above map shows the lines reached by the Germans at various stages of the attack and the position when the fighting ceased.

THE first battle of Verdun began at seven o'clock in the morning of Feb. 21, 1916. Seven army corps had been concentrated by the Germans for the taking of the "key to Paris," and the German Emperor himself lent his presence with the design of inspiring his troops and sharing in their triumph. The battle raged with a ferocity that had hitherto been unknown in the war. On the afternoon of Feb. 25 the Brandenburg division by herculean efforts took the Fort of Douaumont. With this in their possession the enemy considered the battle for Verdun practically won. But though the loss of Douaumont was serious, it did not prove fatal, and other defenses held out stubbornly. On May 22 the French in an irresistible attack got possession of the fort, but had to relinquish it later when the enemy brought up overwhelming reinforcements. For five months the battles raged, but on Oct. 24 the French gained the final victory, reoccupied Douaumont, and made good the motto: "They shall not pass."



WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS THAT HELPED HOLD BACK THE GERMANS IN THE DESPERATE BATTLES AT VERDUN.

The importance of Verdun as barring the way to Paris was recognized by both parties to the struggle. Had it fallen at that juncture the whole course and final ending of the war might have been different. The Crown Prince, whose armies were engaged, had tremendous forces and unlimited munitions, and the whole power of the gigantic military machine was employed to make victory certain. For five months the battles raged with a terrible loss of life on both sides, but the French defense proved impregnable. In the end they regained Douaumont and other forts in a brilliant attack.



INTERIOR OF THE FORT OF DOUAUMONT ABOUT WHICH THE FIGHTING RAGED MOST FIERCELY IN THE STRUGGLE.

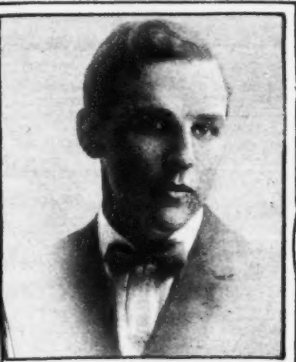
The Fort of Douaumont lay about six hundred yards southeast of the village of that name. It was located nearly six hundred feet above the level of the Meuse, and had a good field of fire to the north and northeast where the ground sloped gently to the level of the tableland. It was the highest point in all that neighborhood, and was the strongest position in the whole line of the defenses that circled about Verdun. It was felt that if this were taken Verdun must fall. It was taken and retaken more than once, but Verdun still held out, and ultimately the fort remained in French hands.

(Photos by French Official.)

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Corporal Guy A. Stepp,
Terre Haute, Ind.,
Died of Wounds.



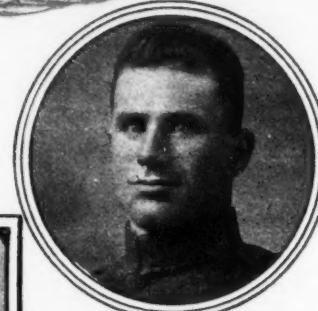
Private Marcus E. Callahan,
Minto, N. D.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Richard Townsend,
East Auburn, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Private George J. Cuddy,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Claud T. Cook,
Hutchinson, Kan.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. John A. Kelly,
No. Tarrytown, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Christopher B. Harmon,
Hartford, Conn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private William Stenchever,
Maspeth, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Oren C. Pace,
Ashland, Mo.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. John L. Hubbard,
Providence, R. I.,
Killed Airplane Accident.



Lieut. Ralph G. White,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



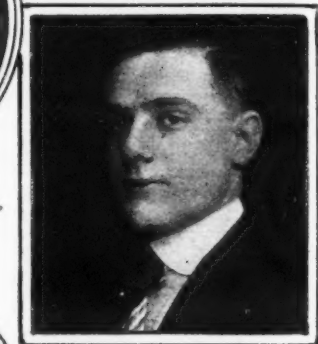
Private John T. Murphy,
Salem, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



Major Harry B. Anderson,
Dover, N. J.,
Killed Airplane Accident.



Private William Pollard,
New Bedford, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Frank R. Kirk,
Ingram, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Wiley S. Lucas,
Pearlsburg, Va.,
Killed in Action.



Private Ray Goodwin,
Cohagen, Mon.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Wilbur B. Smith,
Fort William, Ontario,
Killed in Action.



Private J. J. Marx,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Arthur C. W. Hecht,
Rochester, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Edward L. Wells,
Charleston, S. C.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Raymond B. Messer,
Lowell, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Ritchie Simons,
Berea, W. Va.,
Killed in Action.



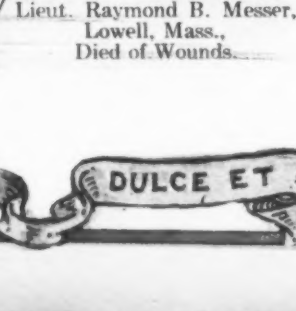
Lieut. Eugene Galligan,
Boston, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



Lt. Alexander S. Tarnoski,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed Airplane Accident.



Private John Madison,
McLeansboro, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Henry G. Ring,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Died of Wounds.

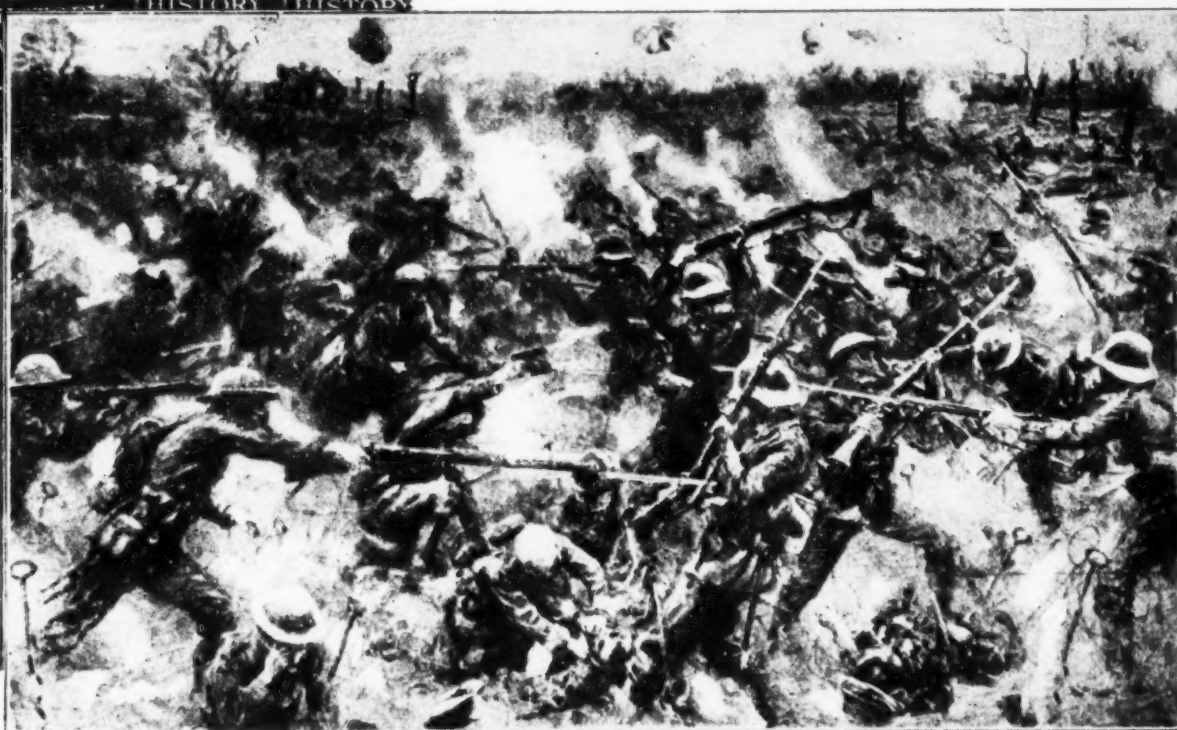
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